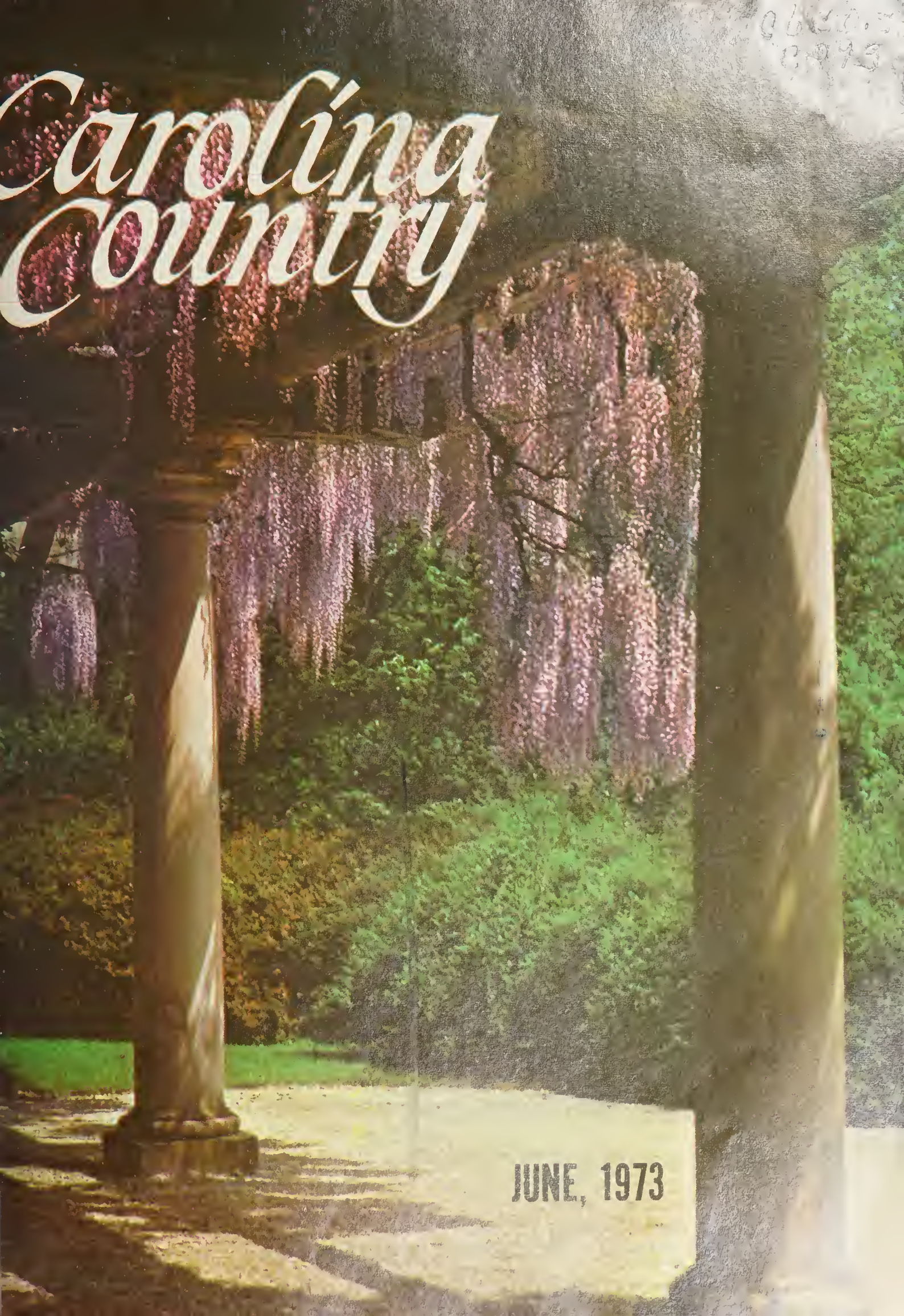

Carolina
Country
JUNE, 1973

COUNTRY RECORDS
— and Tape Cartridges. Jimmy Rodgers — Carter Family — Mac Wisemen — Curly Fox — Charlie Pride — Bill Monore — Jimmy Martin — J.E. Mainer — Raymond Fairchild — Loretta Lynn and others. Fiddle tunes — Polkas — Blue Grass, etc. Free Circular.
UNCLE JIM O'NEAL
Box A-99, Arcadia, Calif 91006

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY OF GEORGIA
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

What can you do TODAY about TOMORROW'S hospital bills?

Today, you can help protect yourself and your family against the high costs of hospital and medical care with Mutual of Omaha's Hospital-Surgical Plan.

Take a look at these features of your plan:

HOSPITAL CONFINEMENT BENEFITS – Pays daily Room and Board benefits when confined to the hospital because of a covered sickness or injury

SURGICAL EXPENSE BENEFITS – Provides benefits for surgery on a scheduled basis according to the nature of the operation regardless of where the operation is performed – home, hospital or the doctor's office

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE BENEFITS – When you or any covered dependent are hospitalized, this plan provides benefits for such services as medicines and hypodermics, laboratory tests, diagnostic X-rays and more

ACT NOW! Get all of the details on the Hospital-Surgical Plan available to you as a member of a North Carolina Rural Electric Cooperative. Mail the coupon below to your nearest Mutual of Omaha representative

Mutual of Omaha
The people who pay...
Life Insurance Affiliate: United of Omaha

Please rush full details on the Hospital-Surgical coverage available to me as a member of a North Carolina Rural Electric Cooperative

Name _____
Address or Route _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

• **KENNETH CHASE**
Northwestern Bank Building
Suite 500
One West Pack Square
Box 7647
Asheville,
North Carolina 28807

• **JOHN MORAN**
810 Princess Street
Box 1849
Wilmington,
North Carolina 28401

• **GEORGE RICHARDSON**
720 Peters Creek Parkway
Box 2113
Winston-Salem,
North Carolina 27102

U. S. Civil Service Tests

Men-women age 18 and over. Prepare now for the U.S. Civil Service exams for job openings during the next 12 months.

Government positions pay high starting salaries. They provide greater security than private employment and opportunity and advancement. Many positions require little or no specialized education or experience.

But to get one of these jobs, you frequently must pass a test. The competition is keen.

Lincoln Service has helped many people prepare for these tests every year since 1948. It is one of the largest and oldest privately owned schools of its kind and is not connected with the Government.

For FREE information on Government jobs, including list of positions and salaries, fill out coupon and mail at once – TODAY.

You will also get full details on how you can prepare yourself for these tests.

Don't delay – ACT NOW!

LINCOLN SERVICE, Dept. NC-1-R
Pekin, Illinois 61554

I am very much interested. Please send me (1) A list of U.S. Government positions and salaries; (2) Information on how to qualify for a U.S. Government Civil Service Test.

Name _____ Age _____
Street _____ Phone _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Time at home _____

POET'S CORNE

VERSES FROM OUR READE

A Mother's Lament

At times it's hard for me to
understand
my darling teen age daughter Nan
the pictures on her bedroom walls
they puzzle me
from one day to the next I don't know
what I'm going to see
for awhile Elvis adorned her walls
then Bobby Sherman I recall
but now as I look all about me
no familiar faces do I see
boys with long hair and glasses at me st
as I look around me everywhere
and pictures drawn by her own hand
in psychedelic colors grand
then her records I don't understand
like the guess who's Let's share the lan
and names like Steppenwolf, and Rolli
Stones
it's enough to make a mother moan
I see her clothes all scattered to and fr
floppy hats and baggy shirts
and bellbottom pants that drag the flo
I try to smile and not complain
each time I enter her domain
perhaps It's just a stage she's going thru
and it will pass they usually do.

Viola Yelton Ba
Green Mou

Carolina Journey

Sunlight battering
Leaves her free from me
In a thank you sweep of hands and
hair
By strumming that is rocks versus sea,
Swift by Long Island Sound in
winter's wane.

Swallowing my lip
I water south
With the Piedmont wind rubbing
Water, slapping me through
This land lustily.

Your greys and rusted bugles
In my blood now mingle
And I first snag
Your songs,
Your sadness,
Flooded in julip
And down home, country store
Gentle people ramblings.

Though now grant me my nose,
The one good eye in
Reflection
As sun shines on in this
Erection – this Carolina
Cupped by mountains, mountains and
sea
Where water will down dust
Wrongs no longer cussed.

Joseph Ju
Salis

Carolina Country
Read Monthly in More than 210,00 Homes.
Vol. 5 No. 6 June, 1973

Formerly The Carolina Farmer.
P.O. Box 1699 Raleigh, N.C. 27602
Your EMC's Magazine
James A. Chaney, Editor
Edward E. Brown, Jr.
Associate Editor-Advertising Manager
Brenda Sargent
Carolina Homemaker Editor
Official Publication
North Carolina Electric
Membership Corporation

COVER – Some of the most beautiful gardens in the nation enhance North Carolina. Each has its own charm and character and together they attract thousands of visitors a year. The picture shows a wisteria arbor in the Biltmore Gardens near Asheville and is reprinted by courtesy of the N.C. State Travel and Promotion Division. The Biltmore Gardens are part of the 2,000-acre Biltmore estate and include 35 acres of formal gardens, the Italian Garden with three formal pools, the Walled Garden and the Azalea Garden.

This Month . . .

4 REA PROGRAM RESTORED
6 FOR BETTER RURAL HEALTH
10 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
12 FASHION FAVORITES
13 CONSUMER NEWS
14 KITCHEN CORNER

CAROLINA COUNTRY (formerly THE CAROLINA FARMER) IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY NORTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 599, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602. EMC GROUP SUBSCRIPTIONS, 75 CENTS A YEAR; INDIVIDUALS $1. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 599, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602.

A Prescription for a Healthier State

Governor Jim Holshouser's prescription for better rural health care could prove good medicine for every section of the state.

Like the fledgling medical school at East Carolina University, it has the potential to become a practical remedy for a nagging medical deficiency – the shortage of basic medical services and medical professionals at the family and community level.

Insofar as medical professionals are concerned, the shortage is principally one of family physicians and general practitioners.

Even in cities like Raleigh, more of these kinds of doctors are needed. The three full-fledged medical schools in the state aren't producing enough of them fast enough. The East Carolina University medical school, which intends to emphasize this area of medical education, is necessary to supplement their output.

For that and other reasons, the school at Greenville is vital to any program which looks to the total medical needs of North Carolina, and the problems to which the Governor's program is addressed won't be solved unless the ECU med school is raised to full four-year status.

As Governor Holshouser told the General Assembly, "Far too many of our citizens – particularly in rural areas – are unable to get the medical care they need simply because it is not available to them within a reasonable distance. It is a problem that has reached critical proportions in some areas of North Carolina. And it is a problem that will only get worse – unless we recognize it and move to meet it."

To meet it, the Governor proposed among other things:

– A "network of primary medical care clinics across our state" staffed by family nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants under supervision of nearby doctors and hospitals.

– A "further expansion of the Area Health Education Center system" utilizing "the resources of all our medical schools," satellite clinics and the primary care clinics for delivery of medical services and training of health workers including medical students "on the front line of primary care medicine."

The Governor's recommendations deserve support, but the results he and the people of the state hope for won't be fully realized if the East Carolina University medical school is written off in the process of implementing them.

North Carolina needs the kind of medicine Jim Holshouser has prescribed.

But it needs another medical school, the school at Greenville, just as badly.

Jim Chaney

Congress Restores REA Loa

The long deadlock over REA financing has been broken.

Robert D. Partridge, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperation Association, called the outcome "a significant breakthrough for rural America."

The issue was decided by compromise legislation assuring consumers of rural electric and telephone systems of a workable loan program for at least the next three years.

The legislation was approved overwhelmingly by Congress and signed into law by the President.

Every North Carolinian in Congress present when the votes were taken voted for passage of the legislation.

The compromise was worked out in a bill, S.394, which resolved a four-month struggle between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government.

S. 394 restores to operation under the Rural Electrification Administration a modified form of the 36-year-old REA loan program terminated by the Nixon Administration Dec. 29.

Since then, rural electric and telephone loans were to have been made under the 1972 Rural Development Act, but that act was not intended to cover rural electric and telephone financing and because of its complicated procedures only a very small amount of funds was actually advanced.

Action on S. 394 followed swiftly upon agreement reached May 8 by Senate and House conferees on the final form of the bill. But agreement came only after the Nixon Administration assured the conference committee in writing that it would operate the REA program during each of the next three fiscal years at levels no less than budgeted for fiscal 1974.

The budget level for fiscal 1974 is $758 million – $618 million for electric loans and $140 million for telephone loans.

The assurance was given in a letter of commitment signed by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz on condition that the committee delete a provision directing REA to lend the full amounts authorized by Congress.

In his letter, Butz said:

"Speaking for the Administration, we can assure you that during each of the next three years an REA program at levels not less than budgeted for Fiscal Year 1974 will be operated through the REA under the authority of S. 394 as finally passed and that not less than $105 million – $80 million for the electric program and $25 million for the telephone loan program (of new loans) – will be made available at the 2% rate.

"This commitment is conditioned on but one cardinal principle – mandatory language relating to criteria in Section 305 be stricken from the legislation. Further, there will be no legislative direction with respect to hardship cases beyond the criteria set forth in the House-passed bill. As you know, the Secretary would, of course, have authority to exceed this minimum level of 2% loans."

The following day, May 9, the Senate approved the S.394 conference report by a vote of 93 to 3. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. and Sen. Jesse Helms both voted for the bill.

On May 10, the House gave approval by an overwhelming 363-25.

Ten of North Carolina's 11 U.S. Representatives – Ike Andrews (4th District), James T. Broyhill (10th), David N. Henderson (3rd), James Martin (9th), Wilmer D. Mizell (5 Richardson Preyer (6th), Charles Rose III (7th), Earl B. Ruth (8th) Roy A. Taylor (11th) – were pres for the vote. All 10 voted for S. 3 Rep. L.H. Fountain (2nd District) v supported the bill was away on offi business when the vote was taken.

The next day, May 11, at 3 p.m., on the 38th anniversary of establishment of the Rural Electrif tion Administration by Presid Roosevelt in 1935, President Ni signed S. 394 into law.

Passage of S. 394 coincided wit legislative rally May 8-10 wh brought some 700 rural electric lea to Washington to contact congressr urging enactment of vital REA leg tion. Representatives of North C lina EMCs thus were on hand whe 394 was approved.

Announcing the compromise special briefing session held for r electric leaders attending the ra Partridge said, "This is a signific breakthrough for rural America."

Passage of the legislation, he ad will "end this dismal period of d dallying with our future by Administration and get us back on track where we belong . . .

"We owe our friends in Congr from both sides of the aisle enormous debt of gratitude. With their unflagging support the ru electrification program would be thing of the past – all but dead."

The old loan program had b financed in the budget with dir congressional appropriations. The n plan sets up a separate Rural Electri cation and Telephone Revolving Fu financed by loan repayments and sale of notes. It provides for insu loans at 5% interest, with spe criteria from some at 2%, as well guaranteed loans from supplemen sources at market rates.

Seeing the Administration's ye end action as a usurpation of congr sional authority, leaders in Congr initiated action in January to rest the curtailed program. Introduced both houses were identical bills

Anniversary Breakthrough

President Nixon signed S. 394 on the 38th anniversary of the Rural Electrification Administration.

On May 11, 1935, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 7037 creating the agency. Just over a year later, on May 20, 1936, Roosevelt signed the Rural Electrification Act.

On Sept. 21, 1944, the Pace Act which set the REA interest rate at 2% and made REA a permanent agency, became law. The other major milestone in REA legislature history came with the signing on Oct. 28, 1949 of the bill which created the rural telephone loan program.

·ogram by Overwhelming Vote

direct" the Administration to use all EA loan funds appropriated by ongress — S.394 in the Senate, troduced by Senators Hubert H. lumphrey (D, Minn.) and George D. iken (R, Vt.), and H.R. 2276 (later I.R. 5683) in the House, by Rep. rank E. Denholm (D,S. Dak).

The Senate passed the Humphrey-iken bill intact Feb. 21, but the louse Agriculture Committee devoted onsiderable time and effort to work-ıg out changes in the Denholm bill in ıe hope of avoiding a Presidential eto. The House on April 4 passed the ew version (redesignated S. 394 for onsideration with the Senate meas-re) and sent it to conference committee. The conferees, while agreeing essentially upon the House version, found themselves still confronted with Administration objections and veto threats, the principal objection being to the mandatory language. This matter was resolved with the receipt of Butz's letter.

In its report accompanying the bill to the two houses, the conference committee declared that the minimum loan levels mentioned in the Butz letter apply "only to new loans beginning in fiscal 1974. The conferees, therefore, expect that the amount of any loans made during FY 1973 for rural electric and rural telephone facilities under any provisions of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, and which are refinanced pursuant to Section 310 of S. 394, will not be charged against, subtracted from, or constitute any part of the annual loan programs for subsequent years agreed to by Secretary Butz in this aforementioned letter."

No distinction regarding loans is made in the legislation between distribution systems and generation and transmission co-ops.

The Rural Electrification Administration said it anticipates no delay in switching from the program developed under the Farm and Rural Development Act to the new program.

A Summary of Provisions of Loan Legislation

Here are the main provisions of the REA bill which Congress enacted. This summary is taken from the conference report on S. 394.

The Conference substitute:

(1) creates a revolving fund with unlimited borrowing authority, for the making of insured rural electric and telephone loans;

(2) provides that such insured loans will bear interest at five percent or two percent. Two percent loans are available only if the borrower—

(A) has an average subscriber density of two or fewer per mile; or

(B) has an average gross revenue of at least $450 below the average (for electric borrowers) or $300 below the average (for telephone borrowers); or

(C) has experienced extenuating circumstances or severe hardship; or

(D) cannot produce net income before interest of at least 150 percent of its total interest requirements and still meet the objectives of the Act; or

(E) cannot without an excessive rate increase provide service consistent with the Act. (Note: The substitute specifically conditions (C), (D), and (E) on the "sole discretion of the Administrator".)

(3) authorizes the guarantee of rural electric and telephone loans made by other lenders with interest at rates agreed upon by borrowers and lenders;

(4) requires loans made for rural electric and telephone facilities under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to be refinanced under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 at the request of the borrower;

(5) forgives interest on REA borrowings from the Treasury under section 3(a) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936;

(6) provides for separate elections by commercial and cooperative stockholders of the Telephone Bank of three directors by each group and prohibits cumulative voting in such elections (as currently prohibited by by-laws);

(7) raises limit on telephone debentures to twenty (instead of eight) times paid-in-capital and retained earnings;

(8) provides for appropriation from the Treasury general fund (instead of the Rural Telephone Account) of capital for the Rural Telephone Bank;

(9) authorizes Telephone Bank loans to applicants who have not previously borrowed from REA;

(10) provides that Telephone Bank loans shall bear interest at the cost of money to the bank, but not less than five percent (in lieu of a range of rates based on ability to pay).

(11) prohibits the use outside the United States of funds provided under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936;

(12) repeals the requirement that telephone debentures contain a disclaimer of federal guarantee; and

(13) provides that transactions in "interim notes" under section 304 (a), insured obligations under section 304(b), loans and advances under section 305(a), and guaranteed loans under setcion 306 "shall not be included in the totals of the budget of the United States Government and shall be exempt from any general limitation imposed by statute on expenditures and net lending (budget outlays) of the United States."

Jim Holshouser's Prescription

In a message delivered before a joint session of the General Assembly April 12, Gov. Jim Holshouser prescribed a comprehensive program for coping with the shortage – or lack – of adequate medical services in rural areas. As he pointed out, the problem is too complex to be cured by a single simple remedy, but a start must be made. A precis of the Governor's message follows:

One of the most serious problems facing our State is the delivery of medical care.

It is a very human problem. It is a very familiar problem. It nags at all of us because it affects our people's most priceless possessions – their lives and their health.

Far too many of our citizens – particularly in rural areas – are unable to get the medical care they need simply because it is not available to them within a reasonable distance.

It is a problem that has reached critical proportions in some areas of North Carolina. And it is a problem that will only get worse – not better – unless we recognize it and move to meet it.

You know that in many of our rural counties in all parts of the state, the ratio of patients to physician is several times greater than the generally acceptable for each doctor.

You know, too, that the problem will get worse because in many of these rural counties and communities, the doctors are preparing to retire and replacements are not available.

We have studied the problem from many directions. We have examined new types of medical personnel to augment our supply of doctors – physicians' assistants or para-medics, family nursing practitioners and the like.

We have looked at this problem from the standpoint of training more doctors.

Yet even if we tripled the number of doctors tomorrow, the problem would still be with us. It is not simply a question of getting more doctors; it is a question of encouraging distribution of doctors and other medical personnel so that all our citizens can be assured of modern, adequate care.



Gov. Jim Holshouser

The problem of uneven distribution of medical care is not unique to North Carolina, nor is it confined to the United States. The doctor shortage in rural areas is a worldwide problem.

The reason for the shortage of doctors in rural areas and small towns are many and complex. But we must accept the fact that the day of the country doctor who was willing to work alone, day and night is gone.

We must realize that we cannot expect a doctor to move in and set up practice in every one of our small communities.

Therefore, we must develop other ways to organize and distribute medical services.

We must develop a program, or programs, that will reach all the people. Whether it's the farmer, the low-income family in the city or the average citizen in a small town, we must place medical care within his reach.

Finally, we must recognize the fact that because it is a complicated problem with many facets, there is no single simple solution waiting around the corner. Therefore, we cannot be satisfied to try one thing and see if it works. We must attack this proble from as many different sides as can.

Today, I would like to propose you a broad, comprehensive progra It is not a cure-all. But it is a progr that will provide us with positive, fi steps that we can take *now* toward c ultimate objectives.

First, we will establish a network primary medical care clinics across state.

New kinds of health care person are being trained to help exte medical services. These include family nurse practitioners and physicians' assistants and associates.

In several places in the St specially trained family nurse pra tioners have been working in r clinics with the supervision and ba up of physicians and hospitals nearby towns and cities.

Real success stories are being t by rural primary health care clinics this type in such places as Madis County and Walstonburg commun in Greene County.

The medical experts tell us t family nurse practitioners can d very high percentage of the cli work, so long as they have supervision and backup supp Through these centers, the means a can be worked out so that the peo can get to a doctor quickly and ea when an emergency or serious probl arises.

These primary care centers working because they have the supp of the community. In Walstonburg a Madison County, the people did m of the work to obtain the necess facilities and personnel. These exp mental clinics were establish through federal grants.

A second part of the progr involves Area Health Education C ters. This is proving to be anot valuable tool.

Under a five-year, eight and half-million-dollar federal contract, Area Health Education System is be developed throughout the State.

At present, there are five s centers in operation. They are

ilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, a mbination of four hospitals in oanoke Rapids, Rocky Mount, Tarboro and Wilson, and another develop- g in Asheville.

Under this program, the University edical Center works with the local spitals in training health workers of rious kinds at the community level. hese centers, in turn, can be expected train and attract more health ofessionals into their areas.

This program has several exciting cets.

For one thing it gives medical udents from the large medical center perience in the field, on the front ne of primary care medicine. In a mber of instances, students have ready decided to settle in the mmunitites where they received this perience.

But the AHEC program's reach esn't end at the point of the city spitals. It extends from there out to the smaller communities and rural eas, usually covering six to nine unties.

Training programs are now being veloped by the doctors, nurses and spital administrators in these centers staff satellite clinics in their regions.

Thus we have an ever-widening cle. At the center is the Area Health ducation Center, lined on one side th the major medical center and tied the other to satellite clinics oviding primary care to the people the rural communities and on the rms.

We expect this program to utilize e resources of all our medical hools – public and private. We can sualize it moving simultaneously in o ways: one, a further expansion of e Area Health Education Center stem, spawning its own satellite inics; and two, the local community velopment of primary care clinics ich are then linked to a nearby spital.

In each case, family nurse practiners or similar para-medical personel would be recruited – primarily in eir own communities – trained and t to work.

With our help, these efforts can be panded to provide medical care for North Carolinians. The time is at nd for the State of North Carolina take specific action to drive them rward.

The rural communities are looking to us for help. The regional clinic concept requires the active participation and initiative of local citizens. By assisting them in the organization and financing of increasing numbers of primary care clinics, we can move firmly in the direction of providing our rural and small-town citizens with better medical care.

This means someone must take the active role and responsibility. I propose that we establish a new office within the Department of Human Resources to begin this effort to expand these programs.

This new office would be charged with putting into operation 15 rural clinics within the next two years. To accomplish this, we estimate that it will cost less than a half million dollars in the first year and a little over one million dollars in the second year.

These funds would provide for a special assistant to the Secretary of Human Resources and a small supportive staff. They would pay for technical assistance in development of rural health systems, community organizations and facility planning. Five rural clinics would be established the first year and 10 the second year. Other funds would be used to provide training grants for 15 family nurse practitioners in the first year and 30 in the second year.

Community Clinics

Governor Holshouser's advocacy of local clinics augurs well for the Women's Committee of Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation. The Pee Dee ladies have a project underway looking to the establishment of such a clinic in the Ansonville-Burnsville area.

Other EMC's also have been, or are, involved in efforts to improve medical service in their areas. Carteret-Craven EMC, for example, helped make the Newport Medical Center possible.

The clinics in Madison County referred to by the Governor are at Hot Springs, Walnut and Laurel. They are served by French Broad EMC.

The Walstonburg Community Health Clinic referred to by the Governor held its "open house" April 8. Miss Donna Shafer is its family nurse practitioner.

If other funds should become available, these goals may be expanded.

There are other programs that should encourage and support [illegible] are to do the job.

One is the Medical Care Commission's Incentive Loan Program, designed to interest more young people to go into health careers and to practice in North Carolina. This has proven to be successful, even with very modest funding.

This same concept should be expanded from the student to the resident and graduate physician to provide direct grants to medical school graduates who agree to practice in medically deprived areas of this State.

I also ask that you give your support to the continuation of grants to private medical schools.

In addition to these programs, we must do more to encourage our medical schools – both public and private – to emphasize training in the primary care areas of medicine – the family practitioners, internists and pediatricians.

You have noticed, I am sure, that I have not talked about a lot of money.

What I have talked about is a program that will bring together many components, many people, and various levels of responsibility into a statewide plan.

By moving the medical education process into regional efforts, we will open new horizons to all parts of the State.

By establishing a new office in the Human Resources Department, we will see these health services directed to the places where the greatest need exists.

With local community involvement, State coordination and by utilizing available federal funds, we will make the best use of all the resources at our command.

These programs already have strong support from leaders of the medical profession in our State. Dr. Jacob Koomen, our State health director, and his staff helped to develop the program. All of the medical schools in the State are already involved in the Area Health Education Center program.

This problem did not develop overnight. It will not be solved overnight.

But we must begin.

Tar Heels in the Roosevelt Er

North Carolinians Wielded Influence in Congress

By Philip A. Grant, Jr.

On March 9, 1933 the Seventy-Third Congress was called to order. Summoned into emergency session by newly inaugurated President Franklin D. Roosevelt, this Congress was to enact an impressive array of major laws and thus begin the momentous era of the New Deal.



President Roosevelt

Between March 9, 1933, and the death of Roosevelt on April 12, 1945, the nation was destined to undergo the most sweeping domestic reform movement in its entire history, experience a wide variety of serious economic and social problems, witness the ominous rise of totalitarian aggression in Europe and the Far East, and assume ultimate responsibility for the winning of World War II.

During this historic 12-year period, North Carolinians serving in the House and Senate were perhaps the most influential group in Congress.

Three of these North Carolinians spent their early years in the House during the New Deal and World War II periods, and then emerged as prominent congressional figures during the postwar generation. They were Reps. Carl T. Durham of Chapel Hill, Graham A. Barden of New Bern, and Harold D. Cooley of Nashville.

Durham was initially elected to the House in 1938, after completing a six-year political apprenticeship as an Orange County commissioner. A member of the Committee on Military Affairs, 1941-1947, and the Committee on Armed Services, 1947-1961, he was acknowledged as an authority in the field of civil defense. Durham also wielded considerable influence as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy between 1957 and 1959.

While a freshman member of the North Carolina House of Representatives, Barden in 1934 was elected to the first of 13 terms in Congress. An outspoken leader of the congressional bloc opposing federal minimum wage bills, he argued that such legislation hampered the economic growth of North Carolina and other southern states. Chairman of the Committees on Education, 1943-1945, and Education and Labor, 1955-1961, Barden was the dominant personality in the lengthy and controversial House debates over whether the national government should extend financial aid to elementary and secondary schools.

Cooley was elected to 17 consecutive terms in House. Representing a primarily rural district, he cha the Committee on Agriculture from 1949 to 1953 again from 1955 to 1967. Cooley authored every farm of consequence between the end of World War II and retirement from public life in January 1967. Althou Staunch opponent of federal civil rights legislation, attracted nationwide attention in 1956 by refusing to nearly all his Southern colleagues in formally condem the various school desegregation decisions of the Supreme Court.

Among the other North Carolina congressmen pro nent during and after the Roosevelt Administrations w Reps. Zebulon Weaver of Asheville, Alfred L. Bulwinkl Gastonia, John H. Kerr of Warrenton, and William Umstead of Durham, and Senators Robert R. Reynold Asheville and Josiah W. Bailey of Raleigh. Wea Bulwinkle, Kerr, Umstead, Reynolds, and Bailey were serve an average tenure of more than 20 years in Congr

Prior to entering Congress in 1919, Weaver had serve both houses of the North Carolina legislature. He was congressman most responsible for the development of Great Smoky Mountain National Park. A member of Committee on the Judiciary for two decades, Weaver deeply involved in the deliberations culminating in s laws as the Crime Control Acts of 1934 and the Judi Retirement Act of 1937, as well as in numerous additi to the federal criminal code.

Bulwinkle served 14 terms in the House. As a membe the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commer 1931-1950, he was instrumental in the passage of s landmark New Deal statutes as the Truth-in-Securities A the Securities Exchange Act, the Railroad Retirement A the Cancer Research Act, and the Civil Aeronautics Act. various times Bulwinkle chaired the Subcommittees Public Health, Transportation, and Communications. prinicipal legislative achievements were the Public He Service Act of 1944 and the Common Carrier (Re Bulwinkle) Act of 1948.

Between 1933 and 1939, Kerr was the rank Democratic member of the Committees on Immigrat and Naturalization and Public Buildings and Grounds. foremost contribution during this period was the Toba Control Act of 1934, a measure which vested government with authority to regulate all aspects tobacco production. From 1939 to 1953 Kerr served on Committee on Appropriations, and in 1949 became b the ranking Democrat on it and chairman of

ubcommittee on War Appropriations. A fitting memorial o his efforts in behalf of the people of his state and nation the John H. Kerr Reservoir and Dam on the irginia-North Carolina border.

Umstead was prosecuting attorney of the Durham ounty Recorders Court, 1922-1926, and solicitor of North arolina's Tenth Judicial District, 1927-1933. Sworn in as a ember of the House in March 1933, he was subsequently ssigned to the Committee on Appropriations. Chairman of ie Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department f the Navy, 1936-1939, Umstead occupied this post while ie United States was engaged in a program of accelerated aval expansion. Temporarily retiring from public affairs in 939, he was State Democratic chairman, 1944-1947, U.S. enator, 1946-1948, and Governor of North Carolina, 953-1955.

Before his election to the U.S. Senate in 1932, Reynold's sole political experience consisted of four years s prosecuting attorney of North Carolina's Fifteenth udicial District. Viewed as one of Congress' most eloquent peakers, he consistently supported President Roosevelt's lew Deal programs between 1933 and 1940. During the ime period, however, he remained a fervent isolationist on oreign policy matters both as a member of the Committees n Military Affairs and Foreign Affairs and on the floor of ie Senate. Between 1941 and 1945 he presided over the ilitary Affairs panel.

Launching his political career in 1896 as a member of ie State Board of Agriculture, Bailey was to be involved in ublic affairs intermittently for the next half century. uring the presidency of Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921), he rved as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern istrict of North Carolina. Defeating veteran incumbent urnifold M. Simmons in the 1930 Democratic primary, ailey was elected to the Senate in November of that year. e was chairman of the Committee on Claims, 1934-1939, id the Committee on Commerce, 1939-1946.

Unlike most of his fellow North Carolinians, Bailey was severe critic of the New Deal and was especially ociferous in his opposition to President Roosevelt's roposal to enlarge the United States Supreme Court. He as the principal author of the "Conservative Manifesto" of 937, a bipartisan document which questioned the validity f many of the premises of the New Deal. Indeed, Bailey as one of the architects of a coalition of Southern emocrats and Republicans, which steadfastly resisted the resident's domestic programs. Notwithstanding his firm pposition to Roosevelt, he was overwhelmingly renomiated and re-elected both in 1936 and 1942.

The three most renowned North Carolinians to serve in ongress between the advent of the New Deal and the end f World War II were Reps. Edward W. Pou of Smithfield, indsay C. Warren of Washington, and Robert L. Doughton f Laurel Springs. Pou, Warren, and Doughton served an ggregate total of 140 years in state and national overnment, and certainly rank among the most outstandng North Carolina political leaders of modern times.

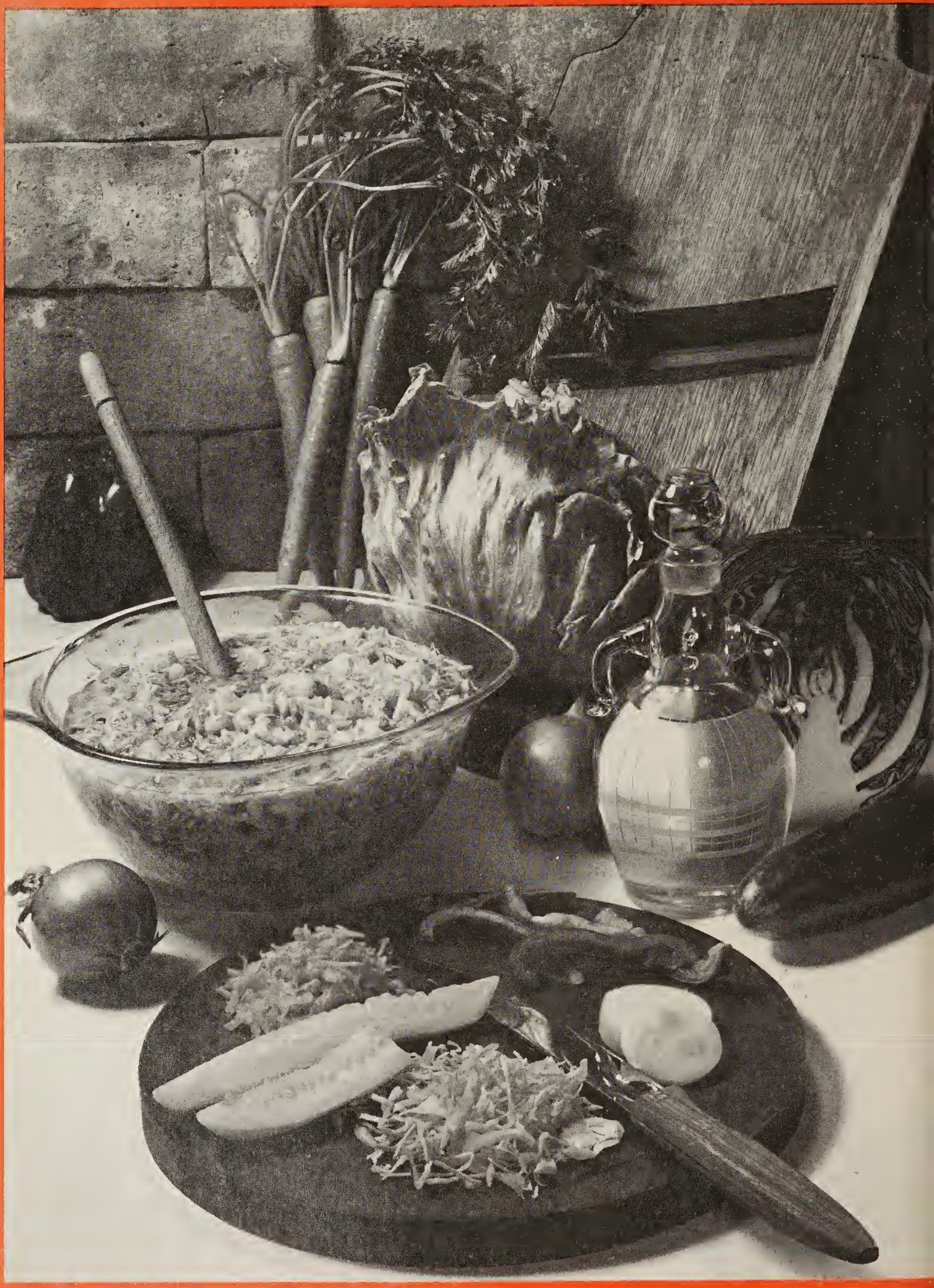
Pou, whose congressional tenure paralleled the adminisrations of seven Presidents, was the dean of the House of epresentatives at the beginning of Roosevelt's presidency. More importantly he was chairman of the Rules, regarded by many to be committee in Congress. As the occupant chairmanship, Pou exerted profound influence of virtually all bills and resolutions submitted by standing committees for floor consideration. Fortunately for Roosevelt, Pou was a loyal supporter of the New Deal and systematically expedited the various measures pending before his committee. Leading the tributes to Pou at the time of his death in April 1934 was Rep. Bertrand H. Snell, House Republican Leader. Asserting that the nation could ill-afford to lose an individual of Pou's "fine character and mental equipment," Snell hailed his deceased colleague as representing the "highest-type of twentieth century American manhood."

A former member of the North Carolina House of Representatives and State Senate, Warren first took his oath of office as a congressman in March 1925. Chariman of the Committee on Accounts, 1931-1940, he was also the ranking Democrat both on the Committee on Roads and the Select Committee on Government Organization between 1937 and 1940. Warren guided to passage the Executive Reorganization Act of 1939, a measure which gave the President authority to streamline or consolidate the various federal departments, boards, and agencies. Highly skilled as a parliamentarian, he was frequently designated Speaker *pro tempore* of the House. In September 1940 Warren was chosen Acting Majority Leader and in the following month he was appointed by President Roosevelt to a 15-year term as Comptroller General of the United States.

Doughton was indisputably the most influential North Carolinian to serve in the House during the first half of the twentieth century. Elected by his constituents to an unprecedented 21 terms, he was widely acclaimed as an expert on federal fiscal policy and foreign trade questions. Doughton was chairman of the prestigious Committee on Ways and Means, 1933-1947 and 1949-1953, and also headed the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in alternate years during these periods. He authored more important New Deal legislation than any other member of Congress. Among the most noteworthy of the laws bearing his name were the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the Social Security Act, and the Revenue Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1938. During World War II and the immediate postwar years Doughton sponsored numerous bills to finance the vastly increased expenditures of the national government.

The 12 aforementioned members of the House and Senate were chosen by the people of North Carolina to serve in Congress during one of the most turbulent periods in the country's history. Beginning in March 1933 and continuing throughout the years of World War II and the postwar era they compiled records of genuine achievement. Collectively these gentlemen not only exercised great influence in national affairs, but also comprised one of the most illustrious delegations ever to represent North Carolina in the halls of Congress.

Philip A. Grant Jr. is associate professor of history, Pace College, Pleasantville, N.Y.



SUMMERTIME EATING

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Brenda Sargent

The key to summer menu planning? Salads. Though salads play a major role in meals all the year around, in the warm months, when green returns to its own in ature, they reach their peak in popularity. And the reason that besides being just plain delicious, they have the dvantage of being abundant, calorie conscious and cooler, ss time consuming and easier to prepare. Just about all of ne salads below can be made up hours or even days before nd that helps when the kitchen is the last place you want o be on a summer day!

CAESAR SALAD

small clove garlic, crushed
/4 cup corn oil
egg
slice white bread, crusts removed
head western iceberg lettuce
head romaine lettuce
/2 tsp. salt
/4 tsp. pepper
/4 cup lemon juice
tsp. Worcestershire sauce
/3 cup Parmesan cheese
(2-oz.) can anchovy fillets, drained and chopped

dd garlic to corn oil. Let stand several hours. Place egg in ry hot tap water about 20 minutes or until warm. leanwhile cut bread into cubes. Heat 1/4 cup garlic oil ixture in skillet over medium heat. Saute bread cubes ntil golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Tear chillled risp lettuce into bite size pieces and place in large salad owl. Add salt, pepper and remaining garlic oil mixture. oss gently, until greens are coated. Break egg into salad. dd lemon juice, Worcestershire sauce, cheese and nchovies. Toss. Sprinkle with bread cubes. Serve nmediately. Makes 8 servings.

PEAR NUT SOUFFLE SALAD

cup boiling water
(3-oz.) pkg. lemon or lime gelatin
/2 cup cold water
/2 cup real mayonnaise
/4 tsp. salt
(1-lb.) can pear halves, drained and diced
(3-oz.) pkg. cream cheese, softened
/4 cup chopped walnuts

our boiling water over gelatin; stir until dissolved. Add old water, mayonniase and salt. Blend with rotary beater. our into 9 x 5 x 3-inch metal loaf pan. Chill in freezing nit 20-25 minutes or until firm about 1 inch from edges of an but soft in center. Meanwhile, mix pears, cream cheese nd walnuts together. Turn chilled gelatin mixture into owl and whip with rotary beater until thick and slightly uffy. Fold in pear mixture. Pour into 1 quart mold or ndividual molds. Chill in refrigerator (not freezer) at least -1/2 hours or until firm. Unmold. Garnish with nuts. lakes 4-6 servings.

SPRING RELISH SALAD

1 med. head cabbage, finely shredded
2 carrots, coarsely shredded
2 med. cucumbers, pared and quartered lengthwise
2 small green peppers, chopped
1 med. onion, minced
1 cup vinegar
1 cup light corn syrup
1/2 cup corn oil
1 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp pepper

Lightly toss together cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, green pepper and onion in a large bowl. Mix together the vinegar, corn syrup, corn oil, salt and pepper; pour over vegetables. Toss lightly until mixed. Cover tightly. Chill at least 3 days before serving, tossing salad once each day. Serve on lettuce wedges or rafts. Makes 12 servings.

BROCCOLI CONGEALED SALAD

1 (10-oz.) pkg. frozen chopped broccoli
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1/4 cup water
1 (10-oz.) can chicken broth
3/4 cup real mayonnaise
2 Tbs. lemon juice
Dash Worcestershire sauce
4 hard cooked eggs, chopped
1 small onion, finely chopped

Cook broccoli according to package directions; drain. Soften gelatin in water. Heat chicken broth in small saucepan; add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool. Gradually add cooled chicken broth mixture to real mayonnaise; stir in lemon juice and Worcestershire sauce. Chill until mixture is consistency of unbeaten egg white. Fold in broccoli, egg and onion. Place in a 1-quart ring mold and refrigerate until set. Makes 6 servings.

GARDEN POTATO SALAD

2-1/2 lbs. (7 to 8 med.) potatoes
1 cup real mayonnaise
2 Tbs milk
2 tsp. salt
2 tsp. celery seed
1/4 tsp. pepper
1 cup sliced radish
1-1/2 cups diced cucumber
1/2 cup slivered green pepper
1/4 cup chopped chives
Hard cooked eggs, cut in eighths

Cook potatoes in boiling water until tender; drain. Peel and slice or dice while warm. Mix together mayonnaise, milk, salt, celery seed and pepper. Toss potatoes lightly with dressing while warm. Place in refrigerator until cold; then mix in radish, cucumber, green pepper and chives, reserving some of the vegetables to garnish top. Chill. Serve with sliced cooked eggs and lettuce. Makes 8 servings.

FASHION FAVORITES





9012
Sizes
8-18

9167
Sizes 10½-18½





9071 8-18



4805
Sizes 10½-18½



9093
8-18



4758
TEEN
10-16

Pattern No. 4758 is cut in Teen Sizes 10, 12, 14,16
Pattern No. 4805 is cut in half sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½ 18½
Pattern No. 9071 is cut in Misses Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18
Pattern No. 9012 is cut in Misses Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18
Pattern No. 9093 is cut in Misses Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18
Pattern No. 9167 is cut in half sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½

Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern. Be sure to include your full address, zip code and pattern size.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Decorator Touches

To add personal decorator touche window blinds can be painted wi bold graphic designs, or the tap covered with bright ribbon or fabr using all-purpose adhesive glue.

Window shades can be stencile painted or silkscreened to achie various design effects.

To unify adjoining windows a prevent a cluttered look, treat bo windows as one large one.

Raise Nap

If neglecting to put coasters und the legs of heavy furniture has caus "dents" in your rug, place a dan cloth over the flattened spot and pr lightly with a hot iron. The nap w rise to the occasion.

Fresh Coffee

To keep the coffee you perk at t peak of freshness, wash your elect coffee maker occasionally using t method:

To six cups of water, add o tablespoon of vinegar or soda. Perc late this mixture about 10 minut Then, rinse coffeemaker with cle water.

Scent Candles

For scented candles, place spice crushed mint leaves or pine needles cheesecloth bag. Let spices in b stand in melted, hot wax at least minutes. Remove spices before pou ing wax in molds. As your candl burn, these fragrances will be release

If you have any helpful hints special information that you wou like to share with our readers, se them to: About the House, Caroli Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. 27602.

CONSUMER NEWS

This article has been prepared by the orth Carolina State Attorney General's onsumer Protection Division. If you have a mplaint or information about unfair or ceptive trade practices, notify the Conmer Protection Division, Office of the ttorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, orth Carolina 27602.

Several hundred North Carolinians ay recover payments made to Ameri-n Advertising Co., an Asheboro-ased company, because of a court ecision in a suit filed recently by ttorney General Robert Morgan.

The suit alleged unfair and decep-ve trade practices by Charles L. Allen d Ronnie E. Hill who were charged ith having the following advertise-ent published:

"Male or female: Earn high pay ddressing envelopes in your home. pproximately $125 per week. Work ours that suit you. If interested ease send self-addressed envelope d stamp to . . ."

Assistant Attorney General Donald . Davis, who filed the complaint on ehalf of the Attorney General, said e suit alleged that individuals who sponded to the advertisement were d to believe that they were going to employed by the company.

Soon after individuals replied to the l, they received letters requesting em to send $2 to pay for literature, ldress kits, a rubber stamp, and other cessary items to set themselves up in eir own businesses.

Complainants had been informed in ese letters that their payments ould be refunded on request. The it, however, contended that the fund commitment was not honored.

According to complaints received the Consumer Protection Division, en the money had been mailed, ese persons did not receive the vork-at-home" package described in e ads. Instead, they received one py of a sewing machine advertise-nt and a note telling them to use eir telephone directories for a ailing list.

The consent order, signed by Judge omas W. Seay, Jr., directs full titution to all North Carolina citizens from whom the defendants received money on the basis of promises contained in the advertisements.

The order also prohibits the defendants from: (1) publishing misleading or deceptive advertising; and (2) circulating letters or ads or any information promising refunds unless the offer clearly gives all requirements for refund eligibility and unless the refunds are promptly made on request.

The defendants are also restricted from listing possible salary figures and hourly earnings unless the terms are true and based on the experiences of a substantial number of people.

Misrepresentation about job availability is also prohibited under terms of the order.

The defendants agreed to discontinue the practices alleged in the suit and to pay for publication of another, but very different ad.

The new ad is to read:

"REFUND: AMERICAN ADVERTISING CO. will unconditionally refund all money to all dissatisfied persons who answered the company's previous advertisements offering employment addressing envelopes at home. Send requests in writing to American Advertising Co., c/o Office of the Attorney General, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

All refunds are to be made within 30 days of the [illegible] advertisement.

If you see a work-at-home advertisement that looks interesting, consider the following questions before you mail your money:

Have you ever seen one of these ads which guaranteed regular salaried employment? Have you seen promises of high earnings although you have to have no experience? Does the promoter boast of earnings of happy employees and then refuse to identify the employee? Is money required for instructions or merchandise before you are told how the plan operates?

If any suspicion is aroused by a work-at-home plan promoter, don't invest. And let us know about it at the Consumer Protection Division.

Best of Books

Dr. John P.U. McLeod of Marshville is the author of a 60-page book, *Ish and Isha, the Adam Family*, published May 4 by Exposition Press Inc. of New York, which retells the story of Genesis. The book sells for $3. According to the publisher, the book "will delight any reader interested in lively tales spun through and through with Southern homilies and folksy wisdom." A native of Fayetteville, Dr. McLeod has practiced medicine for 34 years, mostly in Marshville, and has served as county coroner and justice of the peace.

SPECIAL OFFER!

KODACOLOR: 8 Exp. Roll, enclose $1.85
12 Exp. Roll, enclose $2.50

1¢ SALE
5 x 7 COLOR ENLARGEMENT From Your Kodacolor Neg.
1 - 5 x 7 REG. PRICE 98¢ 2nd 5 x 7 ONLY 1¢
TOTAL 99¢ ADDITIONAL 5 x 7's ONLY 75¢

Name

Address Zip Code

BLACK & WHITE: 8 Exp. Roll $0.80
12 Exp. 126 or Roll $0.90

Colonial studio
P O BOX 3212, CHARLESTON S C
ESTABLISHED 1910 29407

KITCHEN CORNER

It's time to get out the old stone crocks and get ready for the arrival of the first cucumbers next month. But before you decide to use the same recipe you last used, look these two over and see if they appeal to you. Mrs. Ray Smith of Trinity has been using the first recipe below for the past 25 years because it produces a good, sweet, crisp pickle which in addition to all of that, keeps well. While her children were in college she canned as much as 85 quarts a summer and through the years has given away more than she can begin to keep track of. That speaks highly of her recipe.

Mrs. Smith has lived on a farm in North Carolina all her life and has collected quite a few good recipes during this time. Like all good and sure cooks, she has adapted the recipes to her family's tastes by adding to or taking a little away from the ingredients until they are uniquely her own. The Smith family is served by Davidson EMC.

If you have a favorite recipe that you would like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1629, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Tell us something about the recipe and any helpful tips you have discovered in preparing it, your family and the name of the EMC that serves you. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPES

14 Day Cucumber Pickles

Wash 2 gallons of cucumbers and cut in pieces about 3/4 inches thick. Place in stone jars and pour 2 cups pure salt over them and 1 gallon boiling water. Cover, let stand for 7 days, skimming each day if necessary.

On 8th day – drain. Pour 1 gallon boiling water over them. Let stand 24 hours.

On 9th day – drain. Pour 1 Tbs. powdered alum and 1 gallon boiling water over them.

On 10th day – drain well and make syrup of:

5 pints vinegar
6 cups sugar
Box pickling spice (tie in cloth)

Mix and heat to boiling. Pour boiling syrup over cucumbers. On 11, 12, 13 and 14th days, drain syrup and reheat, adding 1 cup sugar on each day. Pack in sterile jars and seal on 14th day. For dill flavor use box dill seed instead of mixed pickling spice.

Sour Dill Cucumber Pickle

Wash cucumbers 4-5 inches in length and pack into sterile jars. Add 1 Tbs. dill seed or 1 head dill and 2 cloves of garlic (optional).

Heat to boiling and add to cucumbers:

1 qt. apple cidar vinegar
1 cup salt
2 cups water

If you like you may add one little red hot pepper to each jar and a pinch of alum. Seal jars. Allow 60 days to pickle. (Mrs. Smith uses in this recipe the salt that they purchase for meat preparation.)

NEEDLE CRAFT



Pattern No. 7459
Crochet in ripple design of knitting worsted. Top in 3 colors, others in lacy, solid stripes. Sizes 2-12 incl.



Pattern No. 7105
Daisy quilt. Charts, patch patterns, single, double size.



Pattern No. 7109
Crochet poncho and skirt of graduated shells. Use large hook, knitting worsted. One size fits 8-16.



Pattern No. 7377
Star-stitch borders in two tones. Easy to crochet of knitting worsted. Sizes 32-38 incl.

Send 75 cents (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Needle craft Dept., Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. Print your name and full address with zip code and include the pattern number you want.

HALE

An Honest Answer

The teacher asked his pupils to ite an essay telling what they would if they had a million dollars.

Every pupil except little Willie gan writing immediately. Willie sat e, twiddling his fingers and watching e flies on the ceiling.

The teacher collected the papers, d Willie handed in a blank sheet.

"What is this, Willie?" asked the acher. "Is this your essay? All the her pupils have two sheets or more ile you have done nothing!"

"Well," replied Willie, "that's what l do if I had a million dollars."

A Sensible Man

A rather tight fisted farmer had ilt up a sizeable savings account m a very small income. "Yep," said e farmer, "reckon I done purty well. only spent one quarter for just dern olishness in the last 25 years."

"How was that," asked the banker.

"Aw," replied the farmer, "once I them folks down at the department re talk me into buying a pair of cks."

Count to Ten

The groom found his pretty bride eping when he came home from the fice. "I feel terrible," she told him. When I was pressing your suit I rned a hole right in the seat of your users."

"Forget it, honey," he said. "You ust have forgotten that I have an tra pair of pants for that suit."

"Oh, I remembered," answered the ide. "I cut a piece from them to tch the hole."

What a Relief

One night, very late, a man who as fond of practical jokes sent his iend a telegram collect out of a clear y. It read: "I am perfectly well." A eek later, the joker received a heavy rcel, collect, on which he had to pay nsiderable charges. When he opened he found a large block of concrete. sted on the concrete was a message: This is the weight your telegram ted from my mind."



"The Birdwatchers hike is this afternoon — right now they're just loosening up."

PTA Meeting

A small boy lowered his head at the dinner table one night and told his parents there was to be a small PTA meeting the next day. "Well, if it's just a small one, do you think we ought to go?"

"I'm afraid so," said the youngster. "It's just YOU, ME, and the PRINCIPAL."

Not Regulation

During preliminary inspection at a Boy Scout Camp, the director found an umbrella in the bedroll of a tiny Scouter. Since the umbrella was obviously not one of the items of equipment listed, the director asked the lad to explain. The tenderfoot neatly countered with his question:

"Sir, did you ever have a mother?"

Get rid of all ROACHES and WATERBUGS with



SURE KILL

Or You Pay Nothing



Roaches eat Sure Kill greedily and return to their nests which they contaminate, starting a chain reaction that wipes out all other roaches and eggs.

Sure Kill never wears out, is absolutely odorless and safe to use. It contains no D.D.T. A single can cleans out six rooms and keeps them free of roaches and waterbugs for five years. Money back guarantee. Send just $3.98 for one can, two for $6.98 postpaid.

FOX ENTERPRISES

Box 211

MARION, KY. 42064

Mfr. and Distr.

A Successful Business Man

The head of a successful [illegible] was asked recently why he got the persuasive dunning letters he had been sending to customers whose accounts were long overdue.

"I use the bits out of my son's letters when he's at college," replied the business man.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACCOUNTANT

Challenging opportunity for aggressive individual with an expanding governmental organization. Work involves the application of professional accounting and auditing skills in the examination of financial records of utility companies. Position requires a four-year college degree in Business Administration or Accounting with a minimum of four years experience in accounting or auditing, preferably with one year in utilities accounting. Salary: $14,300-up, depending on experience. Excellent benefits package: Paid vacation and sick leave; Liberal retirement and insurance programs available. Contact N.C. Utilities Commission, Ruffin Building, 1 West Morgan St., Raleigh, N.C., Attention of J.W. Smith, Director of Accounting and Economics (Tel. (919) 829-7680)

Folks Who Bank At

BANK of NORTH CAROLINA N.A.

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE

Member FDIC Federal Reserve

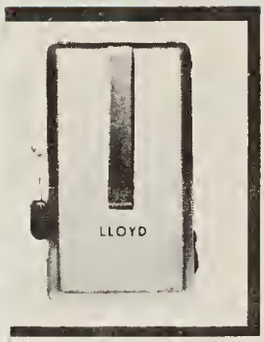
32 27514L3BR0002
LIBRARIAN
UNIVERSITY OF N C
CHAPEL HILL NC 27514

SPECIAL OFFER

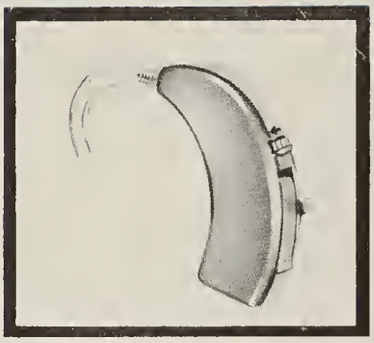
HEARING AIDS

UP TO 50% OFF COMPARABLE AIDS

Carolina
ctric Readers



AIDS
59B $59.50



BEHIND-THE-EAR AIDS
Model 210-9 $139.50

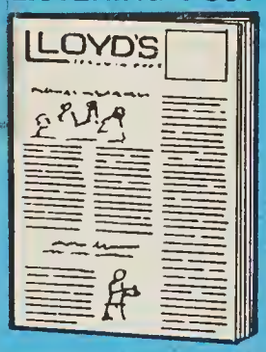


EYEGLASS AIDS
Model 602 $149.50



ALL-IN-THE-EAR AIDS
Model 160A $149.50

FREE TO YOU!
1 YEAR SUBSCRIPTION TO LLOYD'S LISTENING POST



Here's your chance to get this very fine Senior Citizen's paper absolutely FREE. Published every other month, it's crammed full of interesting material, news, stories, articles and merchandise offers that appeal to older folks. You don't have to buy a Hearing Aid or anything else. Listening Post is yours for the asking. Just check coupon on this page.

LOW LOW PRICES ON HEARING AID BATTERIES

MERCURY BATTERIES		
13H	12 for	$3.50
41H	12 for	3.50
312H	12 for	3.50
401H	6 for	3.50
575H	12 for	3.50
625H	12 for	5.00
630H	12 for	5.00
675H	12 for	4.25
SILVER OXIDE BATTERIES		
MS-13H	12 for	$4.00
MS-312H	12 for	4.00
MS-76H	12 for	4.75

ORDER IN QUANTITIES LISTED

- **HUGE SAVINGS** when you buy direct because you elimina dealer markups and commissions.
- We will send you your aid for **20 DAYS FREE TRIA** Absolutely no deposit or obligation.
- **TIME PAYMENTS** can be arranged, if desired, after you a satisfied with the aid of your choice.
- We have one of the **LARGEST SELECTIONS** of fine quali aids to choose from.
- You get **ONE YEAR WARRANTY** on all hearing aids.
- Remember, we promise **NO SALESMAN** will ever call.

Our "TRUST THE CUSTOMER" plan has been a resounding success for over 10 years. We have s thousands of Hearing Aids to customers in all 50 states, never asking for a deposit or down paym Our files have thousands of letters from satisfied customers and friends. Want us to prove it? Just w us or send coupon on this page.

LLOYD Hearing Aid Corp. 905 NINTH ST., DEPT. NOC Rockford, Ill. 61110

Please send me FREE the following: (no obligation)

☐ FREE Literature and Low Prices on All Types of Hearing Aids

☐ 1 years FREE subscription to Lloyd's Listening Post (Senior Citizen's Paper)

REMEMBER, WE PROMISE NO SALESMAN WILL CALL.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

WE EVEN PAY THE POSTAGE

Fill in coupon. Then clip this postage-paid label. Just tape or paste label to the front of any envelope No further postage or addressing is needed.

Postage Will Be Paid by Addressee

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 1891, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

LLOYD Hearing Aid Corporation
905 Ninth Street
P.O. Box 1645
Rockford, Ill. 61110

DEPT. NOC